

DON'T MISS THE

WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION Monday April 25, 1966, 10 CENTS

RORT

B104

At the first meeting of the new SRC, held on April 13th, the President, Keith Baker, moved a motion that the workout be a teach-in.

This immediately provoked a violent reaction from Don Beattie.

Mr Baker said that in view of the time there was to organise the workout, since there was not a mandate from the general meeting, that only 22 people from the 2700 students had voted, that of these 22, only 13 had been in favor of the move, and that the workout would be a flop because one week was not enough time to get enough people out to ensure success.

Mr Beattie countered by saying that a number of people had been working on the workout for three weeks or so, and that regardless of whether or not Mr Baker had time to continue with the workout, he had to as that was the wish of the AGM, and regardless of whether there was a mandate or not, that he would be acting unconstitutionally if he made any other moves, as would the SRC if it passed this motion.

Mr Baker felt, however, that he was in keeping with the motion passed by the AGM and therefore not acting unconstitutionally.

The motion was passed with only four dissenting votes.

However, the workout is still in progress, and now Mr Baker tells us that the purpose of the motion was to arouse controversy over the workout to get more people interested in it to make it a success.

[SEE EDITORIAL PAGE 6]





Lengthy Preamble

Sir —Objectivity seems these days to be an outmoded quality, viewed as a shibboleth of mere nuisance value. Instead of dispassionate logical argument we are subjected increasingly to tendentious reasoning stuffed with all the classic devices of predigested thinking (referring to propositions elliptically as proven facts); logical fallacies based on analogies; oversimplification; special pleading (presentation of only those facts which tend to support a prejudice being defended); emotional labelling; and general use of emotionally-charged words. For one example, instead of advancing concrete reasons against the Australian government's conscription policy, people talk about "the lottery of death" — thereby merely rephrasing the objective facts in an emotional way which induces a dismissal of all real and constructive argument about the policy itself.

Between the wars, one type of predigested thinking offered as real argument was the constant repetition, in vastly differing contexts, of the word "historical." Italians had a "historical mission" to create an empire (i.e. kill many people); Nazi Germany had to demonstrate her "historical superiority" in a ghastly travesty of Nietzsche; communists shrugged off their violence — to their own outmaneuvered party minorities as well as to many individuals — on the grounds of "historical necessity" and "historical inevitability;" some people now, including otherwise semi-rational academics, persist in talking about "China's historical sphere of influence" to justify or rationalize the real or imaginary policies of the present government of mainland China.

GODS' LITTLE ACRE

Such "logic" is mere statement of assumption. The last example cited implies some permanent, quasi-metaphysical unity and continuity of policy and thought from Chinese and Manchu Emperors through non and anti-communist rulers, to a revolutionary Communist Party. Is China some pantheistic entity oblivious of times and circumstances?

Arguments in politics are among the very worst. Fact is a thing either manufactured, or outrageously "interpreted" and hotly disputed—without reference to the quality and volume of the evidence. Perhaps the most vulgar and unfortunate aspect of western democracies today is that very few people consider themselves incompetent in anything; everyone must hold and declaim strong opinions on practically everything; too bad if there lacks evidence on which to base their opinions. It's so easy merely to induce or even assume the missing facts to fit in with and "confirm" already ingrained prejudices. All the time, rationalizations are being advanced to support logically shaky or rationally indefensible positions. Dr Carey here cited popular teachings and assumptions about sex and marriage. Similarly the most childish and absurd arguments continue to be advanced—even by academics—to rationalize various religious positions. Irrelevant diversions are also added—e.g. professed exhilaration at one's comparative isolation as a Christian in the ANU. Is it pure vanity or just conservatism which keeps people arguing about various aspects of God when they can merely agree on the objective irrationality of faith?

This lengthy preamble brings me to the appalling state of Woroni, which is supposedly a vehicle for more or less rational discussion (or is this just my wishful thinking?). In view of the constant bias of its reporting (Mark Tier!!!), which resorts to the logical fallacies and devices I have listed (especially the glossing over of real arguments against a writer's prejudices and opinions), and considering the

amount of cheer space for space's sake (Frug), one wonders what purpose is being served by the paper's continued existence. Robert Moss's literary column is one of very few regular features which combine serious content with trivial argument.

It would be hypocritical for me to end here piously calling for more serious contributions from more people; this is as unlikely as it is desirable. However, I urge those who do write to cultivate a higher regard for objectivity and logicity.—David W. Truman (Arts IV).

Paranoid Supporter

SIR — In "Little Hitler" (letter to Woroni, April 11) the letter writer proves nothing except that he is in a perpetual state of melancholia. But did he intend to prove anything? Probably not, since the bulk of his letter comprises grammatical errors, logical inconsistencies, factual inaccuracies and trivial nonsense.

The most important of these is the logical incoherence throughout his letter. If you haven't already read this gem take a look at it and see if you can understand it. I recommend the third paragraph. Q.E.D.

Yet, amidst all the guff, he manages to raise several points. The first of these is that religion should not be discussed in a dissolute way. The impact of religion on society is indeed a matter of the gravest concern, and thus its fate should be decided with the utmost sobriety.

Secondly, he states categorically that being religious is not living in a pink cloud. Now, Christianity involves two concepts — it teaches an idealised code of ethics, which are widely ignored in Christian society, and which are thus of dubious value; and it preaches belief in a trinity conglomerate named God, or alternatively Fatherson and Holyghost. To believe in the efficiency of the ethics is to deny reality; to believe in the God bit is to invent a "big, nice daddy image." Either way seems to lead to the accusation of living in a rose-tinted cloud.

Thirdly, that principles, not the individual's application of them should be attacked. On this point I agree, with the proviso that moral principles be evaluated according to their "usefulness" to humans, and not ideal men. Granted this modification, I am prepared to intellectually clobber the author of the above letter, if he cares to answer this letter in a less emotionally colored outburst than on his previous attempt. — W. Reishauge.

(The letter referred to in the above was by J. van der Moolen, whose name was unfortunately left off in the last issue.)



Baker says Thanks

SIR—Through Woroni I'd like to thank all those who have participated in the Work Out on April 20th. After deciding to go ahead with the work Out it was imperative that it be successful. The efforts of many hundred students have shown once again that when the cause is just, student apathy is a myth.

I would like to thank in particular those people who organised so efficiently and effectively the various aspects of our Work Out programme—John Stephens for his work in arranging lectures at schools and enabling High School students to have a guided tour of the University; Don Beattie for his efforts in having a special edition of Woroni printed and distributed to every household in Canberra; Sue Barnes for organising a stall in the Union to take down names of those participating in the Work Out; Roger Mackay in his capacity as roving assistant; Philip Sandford for organising the actual Working Out in schools and Koomari House; Ian Hartnell for his work in organising the distribution of Woroni in Civic. Finally, I wish to thank Ross Garnaut and Helen Moore for their tremendous efforts in mounting what, I think, will be the A.N.U.'s finest Teach-in.

All of these people have devoted vast amounts of their time to ensure that our

All letters should be typed, or, at least, legible, otherwise they will not be used. If you wish to use a pseudonym, then enclose your real name as well.

activities on April 20th were successful.

—Keith Baker, President.

Good Grief, Keith Baker

SIR—At Ankor Thom in Cambodia there is a temple with fifty towers. On each tower there are four giant faces, a total of two hundred. Up to now they have been held to represent King Jahavaman the great, who built it, but I think that the events of the last few weeks have shown quite clearly that the entire edifice is a prophetic representation of Keith Baker. On the issue of the work-out, Mr Baker has hanged faces so many times that one body is quite insufficient to hold them all. Last year, against: in Orientation week and up to the election campaign, for: at the general meeting, against: the next few days, for: at the following SRC meeting, against: and since then, again for — and the last four within one-and-a-half weeks, a truly dazzling display of virtuosity. The SRC's action was of course unconstitutional, disregarding as it did the expressed wishes of two general meetings, but we are now told that Mr Baker only cancelled the work-out to arouse controversy, you know, the way Jack the Ripper did his work to draw attention to social conditions in the East End. Jahavaman ended up thinking he was a living Buddah. I wonder about Mr Baker?—C. J. Borthwick.

A. N. U. STUDENTS' REVUE

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Easter and the AGM

Student apathy, allied to the poor date chosen for the meeting, was very apparent at the Annual General Meeting of the Students' Association held on April 7th.

After the reports of the outgoing SRC had been accepted, and the poll declared, Chris Blaxland and George Westbrook were elected as Arts Reps to the SRC, and Bevan Buxom and George Snow were elected Economics representatives. These four positions were more vigorously contested than they were at the elections.

A number of constitutional amendments were passed. Then Don Beattie put a motion that this meeting fully supports the workout and instructs the President to organise the workout on April 20th. This motion was passed 13 votes to nine.

Bush Lawyers at AGM

At 1.00 some energetic Union members were still scouting around press-ganging others into joining the meeting, and by 1.10 pm at least a quorum of fifty members were present, and the meeting proceeded.

Minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed and Mr Hartnell's report was accepted unread. Instead of reading his report, members were invited to ask questions, which covered Union finance (very poor), the licence (awaiting a Cabinet decision), and such.

A number of constitutional amendments were passed, which reduced the quorum for general meetings from 50 to 30, arrangements concerning reciprocal relations with other University Unions, (here there was much learned quibbling about an insignificant phrase in this motion) that the directly elected members of the Board of Management be increased to eight and the SRC appointed members be reduced to one, thus resulting in an overall increase of student representation from six to nine. Two others were concerned with food and the holding of general meetings. Unfortunately, these amendments must be approved by the University Council.

All these amendments are obviously beneficial to members, but considering the time that was taken to pass them, and the amount of idiotic procedure and rubbish that was slung from all sections of the floor, one would think the reverse.

Next, came a motion that the Union would not enforce parking restrictions in the parking area in front of the Union, thus allowing double the amount of parking space. This degenerated into a quarrel over who had the rights to enforce these rules. However, the motion was at long last put through.

Not so the next one. This started off as a motion to decrease the number of Union employees; how it ended we are not quite sure. It went through a number of amendments, but the discussion degenerated into personal attacks on the Union staff, at which point, the quorum was lost.

Keith Baker opposed the motion on the grounds that there was not enough time to organise the workout, that the blueprint for education which was to be prepared by the NUAUS by April 20 was not yet ready, and that there were not enough people present at this meeting to involve the whole student body in the workout.

Another motion put forward by Don Beattie ended the meeting when some public spirited gentlemen lost the quorum. This was a motion to hold a referendum on Vietnam. Mr George Snow spoke very heatedly about how wonderful conscription was, how even a 50 per cent reply to the referendum was not enough to say that the AUN students oppose or condone conscription and Vietnam. A gag motion was put, but before the motion could be put, the quorum was declared lost.

What can be summed up from this meeting is the very low interest that students at this university have in student politics. Granted that the meeting was held at a bad time—the day before Easter—but surely there were more than 35 students in Canberra on Thursday, April 7th?

Demonstrators Face Hostile Crowd



Canberra, in line with other capital cities, had an anti-conscription demonstration last Friday night. The reaction of the crowd was very hostile. By the end of the rally, most of the placards were in shreds, and only the presence of fifty policemen stopped it turning into a riot.

Inactive Sportsmen

At the Annual General Meeting of the Sports Union held on Wednesday 6th April students passed a motion deploring the lack of adequate sporting facilities at the A.N.U. and urging the University Council to grant more money for such. The University Council has set up a special Sporting facilities committee to examine such problems at the A.N.U. It is to be hoped that fruitful discussion can lead to immediate action to remedy the deficiencies in sporting facilities and organisation on the A.N.U. campus.

From the small attendance at the A.G.M. it seems that students are not concerned about what happens to their \$6.00 compulsory Sports Union levy. Scheduled to begin at 8 pm the meeting did not begin until 8.35 due to a lack of a quorum. Unwilling and apathetic students had to be seduced from the Union Refectory and the library to enable the meeting to open.

After little discussion both the President's and the Treasurer's Report of the Sports Council in 1965 were accepted. Mr N. McDonald, President of the Sports Union, in a rather brief report outlined the activities of the Union in 1965. Commenting upon the average achievements of A.N.U. clubs in local sport he suggested that this was due to the increase in the standards of A.C.T. sport (yet the A.N.U. Boat Club won the A.C.T. pennant for second year). No mention is made at all of the inadequate facilities clubs use, the lack of interest among students, the lack of co-operation by the administration and the need for a co-ordinated approach to sporting facilities and organisation among undergraduates and post-graduates alike at the A.N.U.

Inter-varsity activity is dismissed cursorily yet 1760 of the Sports Union levy was distributed to various clubs as grants in 1965.

The Sports Council for 1966 is:—
President: N. McDonald (elected unopposed)
Vice-President: McKintosh (elected unopposed)
Secretary: M. Aston
Treasurer: ?
Committee: C. Alexander, V. Borland, J. Bush, D. Larkin, T. Reed, N. Sharpe.

The whole question of the place of the Sports Union in the University needs to be examined. The ANU Sports Union is an unsatisfactory body so long as both Master's students and post-graduate students are not compulsory members.

The Sports Council for 1966 has had an inauspicious beginning, however, it is to be hoped that they will face the many urgent problems with drive and initiative rather than become a mere administration body for handing out club grants etc as in past years.

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Science AGM

The AGM of the Science Society was recently held with one of the largest attendances for any AGM. The reports for last year were accepted, and the following office-bearers for 1966 were elected: President, Norm Dancer; Vice-President, Mary-Clare Symons; Secretary, Barbara Clay; Treasurer, Neal Young; NSFA Secretary, Judy Hunter; Limbec Editor, John Knight; Committee member, Peter Browne; 1st year rep, John Tilley.

The society is holding a dance on April 29, and lunch hour meetings. Remember, all Science students are members of the Science Society (free!) so do your best to support it.

Woroni Censured

Chris Blaxland moved a motion of censure on Woroni. He especially objected to Frug and Paranoid.

He said that he did not object to obscenity, but that Frug was of schoolboy level, and not worthy of a student paper. Paranoid, he added, was puerile, and he felt that the general level of editorial quality needed drastic improvement.

The motion was passed with one dissenting vote.

TEACH-IN ON EDUCATION

Tuesday April 26th, Childers St. Hall

There will be sixteen speakers altogether, including Senator Gorton, Minister for Education, Dr Gunther, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Papua/New Guinea, Mr Gordon Bryant, from the ALP Education Policy Committee, and Mr Maxwell Newton, founding Editor of The Australian and vigorous critic of State Aid for Church schools.



I'll never understand why people continue to read newspapers that only half do the vital job of reporting the news—the significant news . . . newspapers that, well, frankly, are lagging behind the times in presentation and style . . . newspapers that seem to be crammed with stodgy features and non-news, when they could be reading Australia's most exciting, stimulating newcomer to the nation's Press

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The Economics Society President showing the "go-go" girls from Romano's in Sydney just exactly what goes on in Canberra. The Ec Soc was hoping to put on a show with them in the Union. but it fell through. Rumors are someone else is trying...

Psych Survey

Over the last few weeks, the third year psychology students, under the supervision of Dr Western, carried out a survey of people's attitudes and knowledge about conscription.

In order to make this a completely general survey, students were given streets randomly chosen from the latest Canberra street map, and asked to interview the members of any households in that street. Those who answered the questions were asked their age, sex, and if any males eligible for conscription lived in the household, and were then asked questions about their attitudes and knowledge of conscription.

The results have not yet been analysed, so no-one can say what are the general opinions on this issue. The results may be published if the Psychology Department consider them reasonable and reliable, but since it is a student survey, done as part of the syllabus, the chances are that they will not be published. However, should any particular organisation or person want these results, either to support their political opinions, or for general interest, they can get them, and use them within the limits set by the Psych department as soon as they have been analysed.

else is trying...

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President Reports



JOHN YOCKLUNN,
The last President.

Fellow Students,
I have much pleasure in presenting this Annual Report to you. Despite its inauspicious beginnings, the thirty-sixth Students' Representative Council has achieved a considerable amount. It was able to overcome the divisions and factionalism remaining after the elections, and went on to initiate an era of expansion, which I hope will continue this year.

DEATH OF GRAEME HARDING

It is my sad duty to report the tragic death of Graeme Harding in March. Graeme was a member of the 35th and 36th Students' Representative Councils, and in this capacity, as well as serving for a period as Editor of "Woroni", contributed much to student life. He was also well known as a member of the "Bitter Lemons". I have conveyed the Association's condolences to Graeme's mother.

ELECTIONS AND MEMBERSHIP OF S.R.C.

Due to various irregularities associated with the S.R.C. Elections held in March, 1965,

and the subsequent acceptance by the Annual General Meeting of the recommendations of the Board of Arbitrators, the elections were invalidated and new elections were held in April.

The Sports Council elected A. Struik as their representative on the SRC.

Tony Hartnell resigned in August, on withdrawing from his course, and John Stephen was elected by the SRC to fill this casual vacancy, in accordance with the Electoral Regulations.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Considerable support was given by the S.R.C. to affiliated Clubs and Societies in 1965-66, and cultural and social activities increased. Some £1,400 was allocated as grants to Clubs. Among the new clubs affiliated during the year were the Gourmet Club, the Bridge Club and the Free Thinkers' Society. A 16mm film projector was purchased, and is available for use by clubs and societies. The S.R.C. Clubs and Societies Regulations were altered during the year to remove the distinction between political-religious clubs and general clubs.

LIBRARY

The S.R.C. was particularly concerned at the inadequacy of library facilities. As a result of our representations, additional seating was provided and library hours were extended to cover Friday nights, Saturday nights and Sundays. This proved to be a great boon to part-timers, and relieved some of the pressure.

RELATIONS WITH R.M.C. DUNTRON

To replace the former destructive rivalry between the cadets of the Royal Military College, Duntroon, and the students of this University, the two institutions agreed to make an effort to improve relations. As a result, a novelty Sports day, "Amnesty Day" was organised, and proved to be a great success.

BUSHWEEK

Bush Week was, on the whole quite successful. Keith Baker was responsible for organising the best Procession seen in recent years, while Don Beattie did sterling work on the Bush Week publication, "The Sunday Horror." One clever stunt that came off was the removal of the neon sign from the Police Station by Students disguised as workmen from the Department of the Interior. The removal of seven Dobell paintings from the Australian War memorial as a Bush Week stunt caused a considerable furore and involved the S.R.C. in a considerable amount of negotiation. The Scavenger Hunt resulted in protests from some embassies which had flags removed and also from the War Memorial, which lost a cannon during the hunt. As a result of protests by the local M.P. for Bungendore to the University concerning student behaviour during the annual pilgrimage, Professor Burton attended this year.

NUAUS

Despite some dissatisfaction with NUAUS, culminating in attendance at a special conference convened by the University of Sydney, the ANU this year took a greater part in NUAUS activities than ever before. Students of this University participated in inter-varsity debating, drama, choral festival, faculty association activities and so on.

REVUE

The 1965 Revue, "Unreserved," was a great success, both artistically and financially, and was probably the best so far.

ORIENTATION WEEK

Philip Sandford and Stewart Firth organised a most successful Orientation Week, and we would like to thank them for all their hard work. It was an interesting and stimulating programme.

Clive Scollay is also to be congratulated on his fine edition of the Orientation Handbook, which contains a wealth of information for Freshers and others.

WORONI

Even though there was a rapid turnover of "Woroni" editors, the newspaper appeared regularly each fortnight. In general, the paper was of a high quality.

STUDENT LOAN FUND

The Student Loan Fund continued to assist students in financial need, and several substantial loans were granted.

CONCLUSION:

I would like to record my most sincere thanks to members of the SRC, and in particular to the members of the Executive, who gave me all their support and co-operation. Without their loyalty and hard work, I am sure that we could not have achieved what we did even though I was a part-timer.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN YOCKLUNN
PRESIDENT

Next issue: the Treasurer's statement.

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Frug says:

*They were the good
old days*



Oh, no doubt at all. University students are a weak lot today. I mean, O got my learning in the school of Hard Knocks, while most of these effete twits prefer the school of Quick Bangs. Where are the bright hopes of yesteryear? Whatever happened to Poppy Winterset (she who would have been a nymphomaniac if they could have cooled her down a bit) or mad, gay Susan Gropplehouse of the five breasts and the tinkling laugh? Or Nina? Nina of the many positions, imposing conditions on desire that would tire a bull elephant in twenty seconds (and seconds were never enough for Nina). Has time tarnished the trophy Richard Wilfrid-Bailey got for his grand slam? (the same girl in the Parliament House public galleries, on the escalators in Myer's, in the bar of the Civic pub at 5.45, and standing up in a hammock.) When the junior common room voted fifty pounds for the hiring of a girl to give an unpopular lecturer syphilis... when Jock Hatteras toured the city in the early morning injecting Spanish Fly into the milk bottles... when the in crowd assembled at Vera Binn's to read "The Tropic of Capricorn" page by page as it was smuggled into the country up the rectums of European migrants... when Hamish L'Argyle recorded gang-bangs for the student newspaper under the title of "Multiple Nuptials"... when Silas Belwit went wild at the party for Hilda Sopwith's coming-of-age-of-consent and performed a thirty second hysterectomy on the hostess with a spade. At that time even I myself was married to a bearded lady on the one hand, and a female impersonator on the other. (As I told the police, it wasn't really bigamy... I looked on myself more as a sort of go-between). But now! Puti. Who of our modern young women would ever wear a stuffed foetus as a brooch, as May Walters did, or be able to convince a man that etiquette demanded he carve a notch in it, as Jane Broughton was? (This was the laugh of the year, as it later got gangrenous and dropped off.) As a joke, this was only topped off by Jeremy McNair, who electrified the urinals in the library, sterilising seven students and leaving three more with permanent erections. Men were men! When Arthur Lyons was arrested after a demonstration in front of Parliament House, it was wasn't just for climbing onto the monument but for bugging the horse as well. The youth of today simply does not realise that You Can Make It If You Try.

FRUG'S tip for the week:
Sleeping with thalidomide babies is IN.

Frug

WORONI

We hate to hit the man, but the things he does...

By the time you read this, the workout will have been held. But it will have been held in spite of rather than because of the SRC.

The motion proposed by the President, Keith Baker, and supported by the SRC, "That the workout shall be a teach-in," was not in keeping with the motion passed by the Annual General Meeting held a week earlier. This motion instructed the President to organise the workout protesting against education to take place on April 20th. Unfortunately, "workout" was not defined in the motion, so we shall define it here.

A workout is designed to bring public attention to a problem without also bringing public derision of students. When a workout is held, students, instead of going to lectures, participate in activities which show the public that students have a genuine concern about the problem.

A teach-in is not a workout, because the public's attention is not drawn to the student participation in a teach-in, but to the prominent figures who are invited to speak.

Section A.11 of the constitution of the Students' Association states that the SRC must carry out any moves passed by a general meeting. When the SRC accepted Mr Baker's motion, it effectively reversed the decision of the AGM, thereby acting inconsistently with the constitution.

However, the workout is continuing regardless, and perhaps the preparation is more intense than before Mr Baker's motion. Mr Baker contends that the purpose of the motion he moved at the

SRC was to arouse controversy over the workout. Before, he said, there was nothing controversial about the workout; now it is a burning issue.

Mr Baker is now back at the helm. But we doubt that it was Mr Baker's intention at the time that he moved the motion to create interest in the workout. The effect has certainly been to promote interest in the workout, but we feel that this does in no way moderate the censure that must fall on Mr Baker and the SRC for moving to reverse the decision of a general meeting.

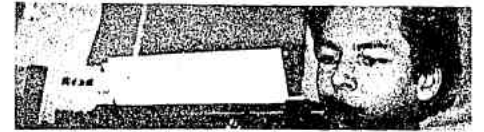
Mr Baker has himself admitted that the motion of the general meeting overrides his own. When asked how he could continue with the workout in view of the SRC's decision, he fell back on the general meeting's decision.

Kudos for Brown

Several issues ago we asked what was to be the fate of the A.N.U. Theatre Group. It was rumoured that the Childers St Hall was to be taken over by the government within the next year or two, and that there were no plans afoot to build another theatre for some years beyond the group's premature ejection from its semi-historic womb. The Dean of Students, Professor Brown, made enquiries as to the fate of the group, and has now informed us that Childers St will be available to the group until October 1969, at which date it is expected that the A.N.U.'s new theatre, probably to be sited between the Union and the Chancellory, will be ready for use. This is more than we hoped for and we are very grateful to Prof. Brown for his efforts.

CROSSROADS

with
Robert Moss



The air heavy with the smell of garlic and boiled pig. Squat businessmen in the aisles with their fingers digging beneath their collars where their necks were chafed and constricted; steatopygious matrons ambling between the rows swathed in amber minks and fox-tails to exchange Athenian polish and snappy gossip; suave sharkskin boys coming in late and catching the points of their shoes on the carpeted stairs. It was a night out for the Greek community of Canberra, and their chatter, their smells, their mannerisms made the few Australians in the audience feel closer still to the world of the Lysistrata and the clever little choreo-farce that preceded it.

Lysistrata, like Iphigenia in Aulis, was presented in Michaelides' modern Greek adaptation, but it was probably far more entertaining for those with no knowledge of Greek. In the tragedy, the actors were necessarily often standing round in heroic poses making long speeches; in the Lysistrata the action was fast and the events were mimed superbly. The stage set was simple — a flight of steps and four symbolic mock-statues that changed color from red and blue to white. There were fewer male actors than I expected: only one of the Scythian archers appeared, and the male chorus was limited to half a dozen comically dishevelled old men. This meant that female supremacy was ensured from the very start, and that the female chorus, graceful and austere in their yellow ochre chitons, easily outnumbered and put to flight their adversaries.

The most famous and easily the most popular scene in the Lysistrata is that in which Cinesias, the frustrated husband, comes in search of his wife. Lysistrata and the women of Athens have captured the Acropolis as part of their plan to put an end to the Peloponnesian War and have refused to see their husbands. Cinesias appears on stage, gasping and sexually excited, and Lysistrata sends his wife down to him. She approaches, he begs her to come home with him, he shows her their child. She comes closer, he asks her to make love to him. What about the child? He flings it to a waiting friend. Where shall they go? Anywhere, on the ground. Oh no. She goes off to get a bed. He becomes more urgent. But they will need a mattress. She goes off again. She puts the mattress on the bed and he clutches at her. But then she wants a pillow. And then a rug. And then oil—but she brings the wrong kind. Finally, she leaves him lying on the bed, groaning and wriggling—unsatisfied.

But the play was full of the kind of scenes that can be understood in any language. Added to these were the topical jibes Aristophanes made at the expense of his fellow-Athenians

(the statesmen, the pedants, the brothel-keepers), and their Greek neighbors. Many of these were unfortunately untranslatable, but I will never forget Lampito, the Spartan girl, with her husky accent and helmet and spear, or the Laconian envoy caressing the statues of naked men, or the women of Athens fighting over a bowl of wine. Beyond all this was the sheer beauty in the singing of the choruses and the universal truths that Aristophanes was stating so clearly: that wars are unnecessary, that statesmen are often fools and husbands pedagogues, and that (all jokes aside), a wifely embrace might well mean more than all the high phrases and tossing horsehair plumes of war.



The Poetry Society has held its inaugural meeting and it is encouraging that about fifty people attended. All that has been done so far is to set up a machine to organise further activities. Michael Crowther, as the first President, is at the head of the machine, and probably deservedly so, as the Poetry Society in its present form is largely his creation. He has already shown definite potential as an administrator, and it is to be hoped that he will fulfil the supreme responsibility of an administrator in keeping the committee, and constitution, etc, well in the background. The beginnings were formal and functional. It remains to be seen whether the Society will escape becoming an establishment and live as a true body of creative thinkers and writers.

John Frow and Terry McGrath are going to repeat the experiment (so frustrating in the past) of starting a literary magazine at the ANU. Contributions can be given to either of them or to committee members of the Poetry Society. They hope to experiment in format and to maintain high standards in poetry, short stories, and articles. I hope they can rope in some new dark horses this year.



"YEAH - I RECKON I'M JUST ABOUT THE EPITOME OF THE UNIVERSITY TYPE."



"Y'KNOW - THE GREAT UNWASHED 'N' ALL THAT"



"MIND YOU, MATE - IT HASN'T BEEN EASY TO CULTIVATE!"



"YOU'VE REALLY GOTTA WORK TO MAKE THE GRADE"



"Y'KNOW THE SCORE - BOOZE, SHEILAS, TRUBLE WITH THE COPS - IT'S SLOODY HARD"



"THIS REARD ALONE TOOK MONTHS BEFORE IT WAS SCUNGEY ENOUGH!"



"YEAH - I RECKON I'M JUST ABOUT THE EPITOME OF THE UNIVERSITY TYPE."



"I WONDER HOW THEY ENROL."

The A.L.P. and Vietnam — a Different View

by H. W. ARNDT,
Professor of Economics in the
Research School of Pacific Studies
of the ANU.

The Editor of Woroni has asked me to explain why on Vietnam (as indeed on many other aspects of Labor policy) I agree with Harold Wilson rather than with Arthur Calwell. I do so with some reluctance because it is liable to lead to yet another move to have me expelled from the ALP. But perhaps I risk less in this respect than the great majority of Labor MPs who, I am confident, personally share my opinion but are not yet ready to challenge the left-wing which at the moment controls the Leader and Federal Executive of the Party.

I shall try to argue three propositions: First, the United States has no acceptable alternative to President Johnson's present policy on Vietnam. Secondly, if we accept this first point it is neither sensible nor decent for Australia to leave the job to the Americans. Thirdly, if we accept that it is sound and proper for Australia to give some military support to the Americans in Vietnam, there is no case for drawing the line at national service conscription.

1. President Johnson's policy is to try to bring the Viet Cong and their allies to the conference table by demonstrating to them that they cannot conquer South Vietnam by force. The only alternative policy anyone has suggested is an immediate (or least quick) voluntary withdrawal of the American forces from Vietnam. This is, I believe, unacceptable for two reasons: First, it would surrender to Communist vengeance hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese whom the Americans have promised to defend. Secondly, it would convince Peking and its Asian proteges that the strategy of combined subversion and aggression pays, that provided it is pressed with sufficient resolution the West will give way (not least because of domestic left-wing pressure).

To this extent, the "domino theory" is I think, substantially valid. The same arguments now used by the Asian Communists (and their Australian protagonists) for the view that a Communist victory in Vietnam would be in the interest of the people of Vietnam would be put forward, and no doubt quite sincerely and with no less or more reason, to justify a policy of combined subversion and aggression in Thailand, in Malaya and indeed in every non-Communist country of South and South-East Asia in turn.

I do not make the view that a Communist take-over in all these countries would be in the best interests of their people. I am prepared to agree that the prospects for economic development might be better under Communism than under their present regimes in some, though by no means in all, of these countries. But so long as there is a reasonable hope that even the less successful ones, like India, Indonesia and the Philippines, may yet learn to deal with their economic and social problems within a democratic or at least a relatively open society, we should do everything we can to help them escape the Communist embrace.

These rather than fear of any imminent Communist threat to Australia are my main reasons for supporting the present American policy. At the same time, I find it difficult to deny that our position as a democratic western society in this part of the world would become much more difficult if all of South and South-East Asia became Communist. To this extent at least, countering further advances of Communism in South-East Asia is certainly in our national interest.

I now come to my second point. Can we not leave it to the Americans to deal with the mess in Vietnam especially since it is generally agreed that we can give little more than token support? Is this not in fact the policy of the British Labor Party under Harold Wilson?

This is, I think, a tenable position, though I have not heard it argued by one of the Government's vocal critics. The obvious objection to it is that we are not only under a moral obligation towards the United States as an ally, but also have the strongest possible interest in retaining the goodwill of the United States. It is our intimate involvement in the South-East Asian area and our complete dependence on the United States for defence against any major external threat that differentiates our position from that of the United Kingdom.

3. Finally, the question of conscription. Frankly, I find

myself quite unable to understand those (if there are any), who honestly accept my first two points but boggle at including national servicemen in our Vietnam contingent. I am not impressed by the case against conscription on principle—many democratic countries, including Sweden and Switzerland, accept conscription as a necessary evil. When I was in the U.S. recently and explained to two mothers of young GIs who doubted the wisdom of American policy on Vietnam but accepted the draft as fair and necessary that many Australians oppose conscription, they were too polite to comment but became embarrassingly thoughtful.

So much, then, for my positive case. Let my now say something about the other side.

The fundamental disagreement is clearly over my first point. Many Australians sincerely doubt the wisdom of President Johnson's policy. But they include people with widely divergent views.

Some are outright pacifists. Others, without being convinced pacifists, simply want to close their eyes to the ghastly business and think no further. Others again believe that America has lost the war in Vietnam, should cut its losses and prepare to fight for Thailand. These may be right, but the question is one for military judgment. All these groups, however, are on the periphery. The majority of the politically active opponents of the present Australian policy

are in two other categories: they are either convinced communists or they believe that, while communism is not desirable for Australia, it is desirable for Asia, or at least the lesser evil as compared with American capitalism or with the regimes that the United States are prepared to support.

I have already explained why I disagree with this view. The point I now want to stress is that it is primarily if not wholly because, on balance, they want communism to win in Vietnam that all the Government's most active critics, and in particular the leaders of the ALP Left like Calwell and Cairns, oppose the present policy.

I am emphatically not saying these people are communists or would support communism in Australia. Nor would I deny that they have an arguable and tenable point of view, though I disagree with it. What I deplore is the tactics by which they enlist support for their campaign among all the other dissident groups—the pacifists, the ostriches, the defeatists—and above all the manner in which they are whipping up emotions and exploiting the anxieties of mothers over the issue of conscription. Perhaps it is not fair to blame Mr Calwell—he has the double excuse of responding to the memories of his political youth and to what he sees as his last desperate chance of clinging to the Party leadership. But there are lots of others, in and out of the ALP, who should know better.

A New Party Appears

by J. P. POWELL
for the Australia Party
Committee

The idea of establishing a new political party originated a few weeks ago among a small group of us in Canberra.

None of us had any political history in the sense of having belonged to a Party but we were all greatly disturbed by the dullness of the present political scene and the lack of direction which has characterised post-war Australian development. We felt that the electors were simply not being given a fair go and that many of them are virtually disenfranchised by being obliged to vote for parties for which they have scant sympathy. The present time offers a good opportunity for a new political force to develop: the ALP is going through a difficult period and the LCP is experiencing the uncertainties of a change of leadership. There is also evidence of a new political awareness among the many people who share our views, and we believe that they would welcome a chance to support a new approach to the many problems which now confront Australia.

We have resisted publicising the personalities involved because we think it much more important to get ideas discussed. Nevertheless, many people are naturally interested in who we are. At present the Australian Party Committee consists of five post-graduate students at the Australian National University, John Powell (philosophy), Ray Crawford and Andy Turek (geology), Mrs Ingrid Palmer (economics), and Ian Griffith (microbiology), together with Mike Vernon (senior technician). Our average age is around thirty.

WHY A NEW PARTY?

We have been asked why we did not choose to work for reform within the existing parties rather than face the difficult task of making a new beginning. It seems to us that the present situation is too desperate to warrant the long delays involved in making what are bound to be ad hoc changes in existing organizations which are lumbered with antiquated ideas and close ties with sectional interests. We want to get things moving now: to look at Australia as a whole and to plan ahead for twenty or thirty years. The thinking of many politicians still runs in the ruts of bullock carts and they seem quite unaware of the fact that the Continent can now be crossed in a few hours.

What is wrong with the other parties? The LCP really has no policy: a text-book example of laissez-faire. It is dominated by men quite lacking in vision and concerned only with maintaining political "peace in our time" by acting only when electoral expediency compels. Its general aura of arrogant dullness and complacency scarcely presents a vote-catching image.

The ALP still formulates much of its policy in 19th century terms and tends to look for support from a labouring class which has largely vanished. Its appeal is too narrow insofar as most of its backing comes from the Unions and it is largely run by men who have survived the obstacle-race through Union office-holding and State Parliament. Such ter-

Sport on the Library Lawn?

by Graeme Blomfield

Since its formation, the Australian National University has had to make do with inadequate and makeshift sporting facilities. The rapid growth in numbers in the last three years has seen the inauguration of many new clubs and expansion of older clubs. This growth has seen no corresponding development of consequence except a long overdue sports pavilion of insufficient size and several tennis courts for a small undergraduate following.

The result of this is that the A.N.U. has failed to distinguish itself at Inter Varsity competition and many students fail to undertake any sporting activity here. The Universities size is part of the reason for this failure but it is the lack of first-class facilities which handicaps our athletes at these contests. There is an urgent

need for a co-ordinated plan by the Sports Union, Students' Representative Council and University Council in order that these inadequacies be overcome.

Assistance given by the University Council towards facilities for physical development falls far short of student needs. The recent Report of the Committee on Student Welfare points out that the University has failed to provide for additional space or facilities for sporting activities except for sporting fields even though the University's size will increase from 2850 to 5000 in 1969. The A.N.U. will have barely adequate facilities for field sports and no facilities will exist for indoor activities. Now is the time for the playing fields bordering Boldrewood Street to be adapted for hockey, soccer, part for men's and women's basketball courts, baseball, etc. Act now before it is too late. The provision of a general purpose hall in the 1967-69 triennium may help (not if planned like the Union), but will be inadequate for indoor sporting facilities for 5000 students.

The Report goes on to recommend that the University undertake immediately a study of the question of the provision of adequate facilities for both cultural and sporting activities of students. Action is wanted now—students should not have to tolerate this lack of foresight on the part of the University Council. Sport as an adjunct to academic work must be recognised as necessary for students' physical and mental well being.

The Sports Union needs a full time secretary (recognised in the report on Student Welfare), but the initiative must come from the Sports Union. The need for a co-ordinated scheme to build an indoor building similar to the Beaurepaire Centre at Melbourne University is needed. Maybe a fund could be set up—a certain amount of Sports Union dues being put into this fund. This scheme as envisaged by Mr P. Paterson in his S.R.C. election speech in 1965, should not be shelved.

It has been estimated that of the total student population

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Continued on page 11

A column of political comment by Peter Paterson

from
a
great
height



Mau Mau Calwell

Perhaps by the time Woroni appears this week Arthur Augustus Calwell will no longer be leader of the Australian Labor Party. The battle has already reached its critical stage though if Gough Whitlam cannot throw Calwell in the next week or so Calwell will lead the party at the election this year.

Latest rumours are to the effect that Whitlam now has the numbers. But the pundits are unable to be more definite about the precise meaning of the expression 'having the numbers.'

Calwell has been able to cling to his position by doing a deal, whenever he saw that there was an extra caucus vote in it for him. In the caucus of 80 both sides realise every vote is vital.

The position of the Victorian Central Executive throughout the dispute has been crucial. It has extracted pledges from Calwell and in return has given disciplined support. The 14 Victorian members of the caucus were summoned to a meeting in a park a few months back and forced to swear an oath of loyalty to Calwell.

The swearing of the oath reminds me of the tactics of the Mau Mau — the forcing of the African native (Kenyan) to support their cause against colonial rule. One can only hope nemesis will bring Calwell an end as ignominious as that of the Mau Mau.

There is another side to those thirteen oaths in the park. The Victorian Central Executive has threatened every Victorian Labor member of Federal Parliament with loss of party nomination if he votes for a spill in caucus.

This is what the great battle for the spill is all about. If a Victorian could feel free to vote knowing his vote would not bring upon him the wrath of the Victorian Central Executive many Whitlam supporters say the battle would be won.

If Whitlam does win the day, two of the losers will be Senators from NSW. These noble fellows have been promised Cabinet positions by Calwell and refuse to see that for Calwell to promise anyone a Cabinet position is ludicrous. Though the NSW Central Executive has not directed parliamentarians on the leadership issue, these two NSW Senators may never appear on the Senate ticket again.

Although my one-man campaign to force the Federal Parliament to redistribute has up till now been a flop, I do not intend to give up the fight. As a result of the 1961 census Victoria and South Australia are entitled to an extra member in the House of Representatives.

The way the major political forces of this country have put off the redistribution is outrageous. The fact that the press has not flayed the parliamentarians for their inactivity in this matter does it no credit.

Wholesale redistributions of federal seats are needed in every state—in Victoria some electorates contain over 110,000 voters while others contain as few as 33,000 voters. There is no direct way to force a Parliament to remedy this situation but there may well be an indirect way.

When the elections come up at the end of this year, the DLP or Communist Party should challenge the validity of the present Victorian and South Australian electorate in the courts.

Many notable constitutional authorities—Sir Isaac Isaacs, Sir Littleton Groom, Sir Robert Garran and others—have written in former years that the Parliament must redistribute a state if its representation has changed as a result of a census. If the High Court adopts their views, we could see a very interesting political situation developing towards the end of this year.

Demonstration Stinks

by J. R. MUNRO

The outstanding thing that was demonstrated last Friday night was that the demonstrators do not command either the respect or the support of public opinion. Indisputably, from the point-of-view of the left, the demonstration was a fiasco; not only did they fail to gain any sympathy from the largish crowd, but they suffered severe discredit at the hands of those members of the crowd who set themselves the task of impeding the demonstration. Most obviously, of course, the demonstrators did not succeed in protecting their placards from the ravages of the mob. While not a failure in itself, the high incidence of placard ripping made the hostile situation (to the demonstrators, that is) clear to the more passive onlookers. Emotions in a crowd are infectious, and before long the hostility of a few was transformed into an unfavourable attitude of the whole crowd.

Nevertheless, this should not be taken to mean that the crowd itself was neutral. Firstly, the average man resents politics of any kind, and in particular the Students-carrying-banners type (on a

Friday night). No crowd can be influenced in a direction contrary to its basic attitudes, so it must be concluded that there was a good deal of latent opposition to the demonstrators among the onlookers. This introduces the larger question of the impact of the Anti-Vietnam War campaign on the minds of the Australian people.

There are those that will claim that the spate of demonstrations, public meetings etc., against the Vietnam war (and certain associated issues such as conscription for overseas service) is not the result of a centrally planned campaign, but of spontaneous eruptions of popular feeling. These eruptions are neither popular nor spontaneous. They are about as spontaneous as anti-American riots in Peking, and about as popular as the (Communist) Chinese government is among the Chinese people. In other words they are centrally planned, and restricted to a small hard core of activists. For instance, most of the faces (and beards) in Garema Place on Friday night have been a feature of similar demonstrations over the past few months in Canberra. I am

told this is also the case in Sydney and Melbourne, with the possible difference that the beards are scruffier and the hair longer. Furthermore, for the greater part of the evening, demonstrators were well outnumbered by police.

As for central planning, the evidence of a small organising core can not be disputed, and one tends to wonder about the political complexion of this core, and hence of its supporters. Where did the placards used in the demo come from? Were they not identical with those used in Sydney a few days before? What are the inner circles of this organisation, calling itself (nice and ambiguously) the "Vietnam Action Committee"? Would any deny (except, of course, the placard-wavers themselves) that the activities of this organisation and its worthy allies are exactly what another and more well known group, held in high disfavor by all free peoples, loves to see happening in the camp of its enemies?

The Australian people are not disposed to like groups working for the destruction of their own brothers. Since when has a nation treated with anything other than contempt and hatred those who would stab her soldiers in the back? It is splitting issues — or deliberately confusing them to mislead the public — to attempt to single out a specific question (such as conscription, or bombing of North Vietnam) and differentiate it from the main issue.

In Vietnam aggressive communism is being fought.

The communists have good and obvious reasons to oppose this, but who else has . . . without allying themselves with the communists. For such an alliance the Australian people will not stand. (Walking around among the crowd on Friday night, it was surprisingly easy to convince them that the demonstration was communist inspired, that VAC was in fact a communist front, and that the demonstrators were themselves communists.)

It is for this reason that popular opinion is ready (and justified) in identifying these so-called "lovers-of-peace" with the communist enemy. The communists and their supporters loudly proclaim their pacifism, but strangely communist China is among the most belligerent nations in the world. Conscription is opposed, but its opponents conveniently forget conscription in communist countries. Religion is decried, but woe betide the unfortunate who speaks against the Supreme Marxist Religion. Nationalism (in a free nation) is denounced, but dire penalties await the inhabitant of a communist country who is a traitor to "the Soviet Motherland". The communists are the champions of freedom . . . in Australia, but mysteriously not in China. Peace is all right as long as we lay down our arms while the communists retain theirs.

The final aim of Marxism is to bring the whole world under its tyrannical sway.

reviewed by W. Refshauge

The Facts

THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR
OF YOUNG PEOPLE
Michael Schofield

Longmans (London) 1965. \$6.60,
304 p.p.

If your interests run to vicarious pleasure, here again the sex life of adolescence is exposed. Judging by the reception accorded to Alex Carey, a sound empirical knowledge is sadly lacking—theories of sexual attitudes and practices abound; speculations based on wishful thinking for the most part, and devoid of fact. This book is an attempt to obtain such facts about sexual behaviour and attitudes in young people aged fifteen to nineteen.

Perhaps the most important point in the study is that is used a carefully selected sample covering a very much wider socio-economic range than has any previous investigation. Thus his findings may reasonably be interpreted as norms for his population—British teenagers. The validity of measuring your behaviour against that of his sample seems to be a rather more dubious matter.

With this in mind, the findings reject most of the chestnuts regarded as influencing teenage SEX (example on birth control methods: "It is found that eight out of ten girls having sexual intercourse were at risk." Hence the greater current availability of such methods seems to be rather irrelevant.) In fact, an explicit analysis of a great many time-hallowed dicta shows that they are useless inaccuracies.

The study also turns up an alarmingly high proportion who know nothing about V.D. (50 per

cent of the sampled); and this in spite of a propaganda campaign coincident with the study. But again, Schofield is chary of explanation, tending to let the statistics, tables and graphs, with which his book is crammed, speak for themselves. On sexual intercourse, he reports about a third of the sample experienced at the time of the interview, and on all sexual contacts reports that "between fifteen and seventeen teenagers appear to be learning fast."

Using factor analysis, Schofield derives two third-order factors for a personality inventory given to his sample — teenage ethnocentrism (those against foreigners, coloured people, the police, homosexuals and marriage, scorning advice from adults and taking a hedonistic view of life) and restrictiveness (associated with opinions of honesty and strict moral codes, at one end, and permissiveness at the other). Girls are noted to vary equivalently to boys on the former, and much more widely on the latter. A high permissive-ethnocentric factor score is noted for the more experienced members.

All considered, the Schofield report is a wealth of unexplained data, urgently required by sociologists and the like, but for you, dear student a bit divorced from reality—there are 101 methods of sexual fun and games listed—and after all, you are assumed by the community to be high on ethnocentrism and permissiveness—you are the pioneers of the new sexual freedom.

Talking of Books

THE PENKOVSKY PAPERS

by Oleg Penkovsky
[Collins, \$4.60]

This is a fascinating, personal account of the Russian, Penkovsky, who used his high position in the Russian hierarchy to spy for the West.

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The Hidden Persuaders The Wastemakers

Reviewed by C. J. BORTHWICK
Both by Vance Packard and published
in Penguins, 80c.

Mr Packard is a competent journalist. His style is very well adapted to his general theme of change and decay in all he sees around him, though perhaps a little tense and moralistic for other subjects. Though his field is limited, within it he has the patience to collate the facts (and the rumours) into a broad vista of business immorality. He is, in fact, good enough to make it a pity that he wastes so much of his energy shooting at decays. "The Hidden Persuaders" is entirely apt advertising, and there is rather too much about it in "The W.M." Now of all the bogies of the twentieth century, intellectual advertising is the one with the least actual substance. Not that it is not, as Packard says it is, immoral, untrue, and frequently obscene in its intentions, but what he omitted to mention was that it is also rather inefficient. Packard makes great play with the way that advertising agencies use all the latest techniques of modern psychology, as modern psychology is in about the same stage now as medicine was in the middle ages—using alcestes complexes instead of leeches—it is quite possible for the Ford Company to spend millions of dollars on consumer research and still produce a billion dollar flop like the Edsel. I suspect the Fu Manchu image of the advertiser is largely spread by himself as a come-on to attract customers; and his various surveys and theories simply the confidence-trickster's gold brick under another name. We aren't so stupid and they are not so smart.

The businessman does get his moneys worth from advertising, not by its functioning but by its existence. It does work very effectively to conceal the fact that monopoly capitalism has destroyed almost entirely the consumers' freedom of choice. Mr Packard, liberal idealist that he is, seems to be under the impression that if the consumer is not conned into wasting his money on X's beer, perfume or cigarettes, he will spend it on a good book or may be go to the Opera. He won't. He'll buy Y's beer, perfume or cigarettes, which will be exactly the same and no cheaper. With no advertising in the world, one would have in Australia, the free, unbiased choice between two airlines, a multiplicity of beers, a few department stores; and whichever one he took, it would make no difference at all—they would all be identical in every respect. The toothpaste industry spends enough on advertising to double Commonwealth scholarships all round, but as common salt will clean your

teeth just as well, the fault is not in the advertising but in the existence of a toothpaste industry. The corruption of advertising is a symptom of the attitude of the businessman, not a disease in itself. Packard is complaining that advertising makes us buy lousy products, but does not notice that there are no good products anyway.

In "The Waste Makers" Packard is on firmer ground, illustrating this unfortunate truth. I cannot really get worked up by his horrified denunciation of the way manufacturers attempt to make products obsolete by changing the fashions every year. You are not compelled to change your car when a new model comes out,

and if you do, that is your weakness more than their wickedness. It is in fact a situation that is to the advantage of University students, as it means that the price of used cars is reduced (infinitesimally, it's true) because they have been outmoded by fashion. The thing that hurts is products built to fall to pieces in almost no time and which force you to buy another one. Packard is good on this, his normal tone of controlled outrage being, if anything, too mild for the situation. Here an educated sales-resistance can't help you. You have to buy their lousy car or another that rusts, decays and deteriorates just as fast (this is known as maintaining a common set of standards for the industry). He gives figures: in 1954 tyres tested lasted from 22,000 to 31,000 miles: in 1958 the range was from 18,000 to 27,500 miles. Automobile mufflers in 1958 had only one half the life expectancy of mufflers made a decade earlier.

Mr Packard is to be thanked for bringing these facts to light. His broader warnings of doom if we continue to overproduce, I regard with suspicion. He advocates birth control to reduce the number of consumers and more public spending to reduce money for consuming—both good measures, but not for the reasons he gives. A liberal idealist in the American tradition, he is noticeably cool on the subject of greater government control, preferring to rely on the power of the informed consumer. This is in essence the same as requesting a rabbit to intimidate a python. Mr Packard's facts are suitably horrifying (if hardly surprising), his style is adequate, and his sincerity unquestioned, but in the final analysis the targets he erects are dummies, only serving to draw fire from the true weaknesses of today's society.



with Stephen Jay

FREEDOM from FREEDOM from HUNGER

There are certain issues on which there is only one side you can take without being regarded as a reactionary, are great sections of the starving ones that are superstitious, religion laden peevish person. The negro problem is another, the aborigines, Papua N. G. and developing the north are yet more. Even Winston Churchill is sacred. One of the most actively irritating of our cases of conscience, however, is the prevalence of the door-knock campaign- ing which has become so popular of recent years. The heart campaign, cancer, asthma, and particularly, Freedom from Hunger, spend a lot of time knocking on your door and applying a kind of blackmail. All of them should be supported by the government, and some are a waste of time.'

Observing that a particular problem exists, their organisers leap into action and mount a large publicity campaign; in the case of Freedom from Hunger the objective is to tell the public that half the world is starving; it somehow becomes our fault. However, if you donate money, you have done your little bit for all the starving children that decorate every notice-board.

Starvation and over-population are dangerous and evil things. It is not our fault that people in India starve; it is, however, necessary for our self-respect, and in a more distant sense, our safety, that we should do our best to raise (lower) these countries to our level; but I wish the Freedom from Hunger campaigners would stop trying to make us feel guilty. Probably they are justified in using any means to put across the knowledge that people are starving and we should do something about it, but the treacly sentimentality of their posters turns my stomach.

What methods are adopted to combat the problem? The following news story from 'The Australian', 2 April 1966 gives some insight into the real nature of the difficulty that a would-be good-doer faces.

That is the first major obstacle in the way of more food for India; the fact that great sections of the starving ones consists of self-interested and ignorant landlords, corrupt politicians and public servants, and a varying percentage of educated men and skilled workers. A very high percentage of India's food some say as high as 15%, others much higher, is consumed by hordes of sacred cows and monkeys, whose milk is not used, and whose carcasses are not eaten. The problem is not only the supplying of good grain seed and reasonable machinery and techniques, but also the difficulty of overcoming religious, and with the caste system that prevents one man from working next to another on the production line, social influences that actively prevent any progress towards a raised living standard.

The other side of the coin is obviously the shortage of skilled technicians, from engineers and industrial chemists down to tappet tippers. Australia, an advanced western country, is having difficulty finding sufficient skilled people. How many would India have? Contrary to the traditional dilemma of countries which are trying to industrialize, the shortage of capital, the dilemma which faces today's backward country is as often as not shortage of the human resources to utilize the capital which is available. What exactly do Freedom from Hunger do with the small amounts of money they raise? I hope they run experimental farms and education programs. I hope they don't spend it all on famine relief, needful as that is. But relief to the underdeveloped countries of the world is not a case for conscience prodding and bible bashing. It is a case for government action; the government could probably do more to aid India by lifting a few not very important tariffs than public charity could do in two decades.

Thieving Finks!

People who steal folders containing lecture notes, are finks. I HATE FINKS! Being a fink is the lowest dirtiest, scumgiest, most horrible thing that can happen to anything. Especially people.

Beware all ye who possess lecture notes. There is a fink who steals lecture notes.

Just picture it — the fink arises at mid-morning, picks its nose, wipes the ding off its face and goes to the hallowed seat of learning. There it pulls the chain and uses the flushing water as a shower. Then off to the other hallowed seat of learning for a day's work. In the disguise of a Uni student, it slips into those places where students foolishly leave lecture notes.

See the hand slyly slip into an open briefcase. See the slyly slipping hand slide out a folder of lecture notes. And you will never see the lecture notes again. Next time, the notes are on a table in the Union coffee area. Fink sits down at table, drinks cup of Union coffee, which, being so lousy, is the life blood of the fink, and then leaves table, taking the lecture notes with him. But this time the fink is surprised, because these particular notes are Psychology notes. Ha, ha, fink. But wait. Instead of returning the useless notes, that obscenity fink tears them up and throws them away.

This, all ye who possess

lecture notes, is what we, the students of this University, are up against. The Fink Lecture Notes Stealer. The dirty, low down, scum of the earth, contemptible wretch. What is to be done? Catch it? Impossible. Then the only other alternatives are not to take lecture notes or not to leave them anywhere, anytime.

Sober post script. Anybody who knows whereabouts of:
a. A black folder containing English I, Ec.I, Ec.Hist.I and Pol.Sc. lecture notes, or
b. A new manilla folder containing Psychology I notes, or
c. Some history notes.

Please leave them in the S.R.C. office. Even if you are a fink, please beautiful, clean, clever, wonderful fink, if you have them, give them back. I still hate finks.

INDIA DESERVES TO STARVE —FOOD MAN

AUCKLAND,
FRIDAY

Dr C. P. McMeekan, a former senior agriculturalist with the World Bank, said yesterday he has no sympathy for India's hungry millions.

"I will not work in India," he said. "I am not prepared to help people who will not help themselves."

"If Indians are prepared to starve rather than use their vast population of sacred cows and monkeys, then I have no sympathy for them."

"If only half of her sacred cows were made use of, India's milk production would increase enormously."

HUNGER

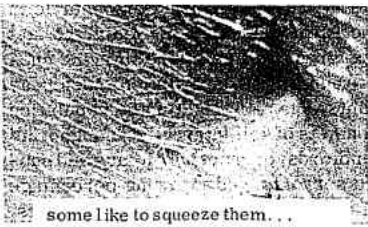
"Famine is expected in the country, and it will be United States food reserves that will be exhausted."

"India will not survive if she does not change her philosophy. Her sacred cattle will eat her out."

The intelligent young man's guide to fetishes.



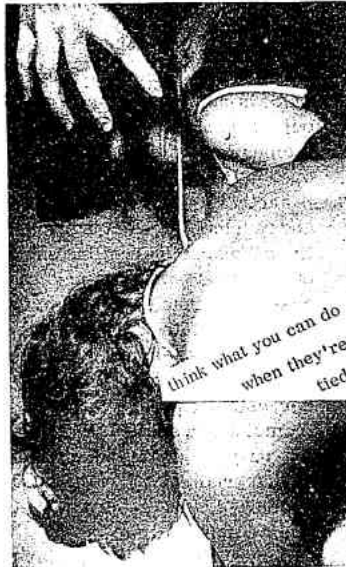
some like to nibble them...



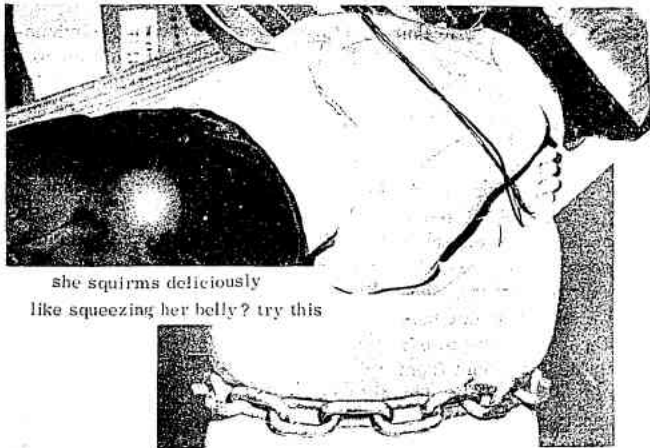
some like to squeeze them...



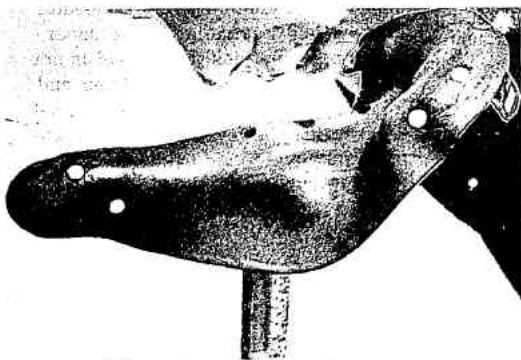
every Nazi enjoyed it.



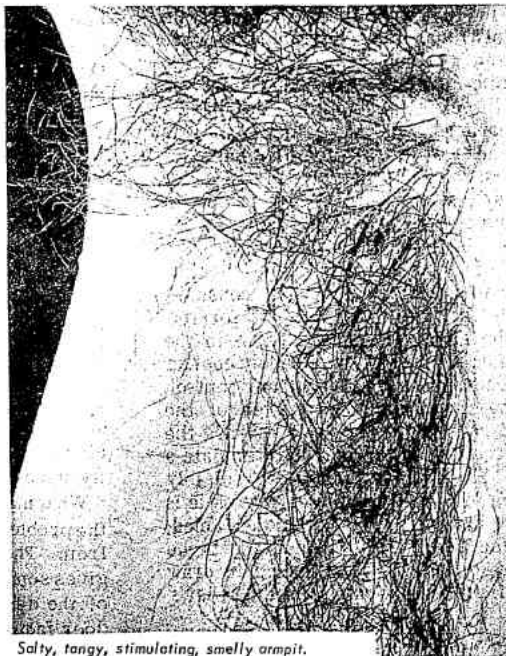
think what you can do when they're tied.



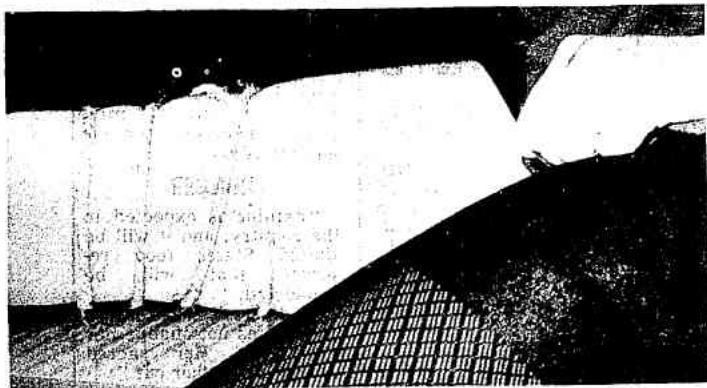
she squirms deliciously like squeezing her belly? try this



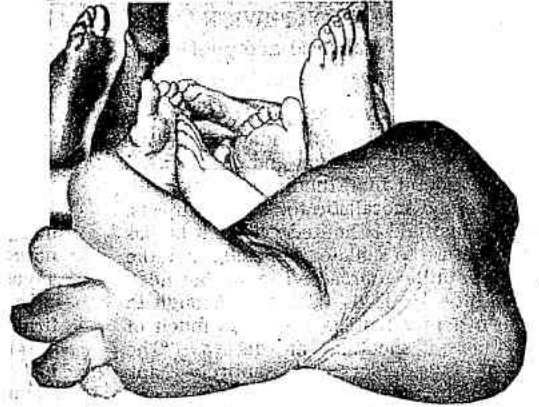
like perfume to the connoisseur



Salty, tangy, stimulating, smelly armpit.



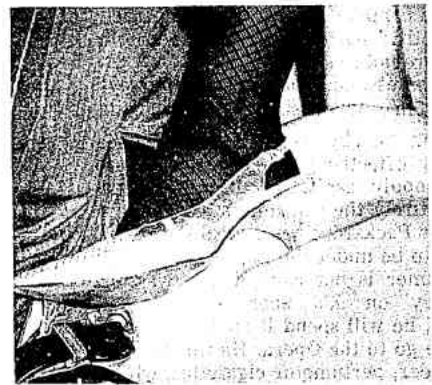
and then he bit me.



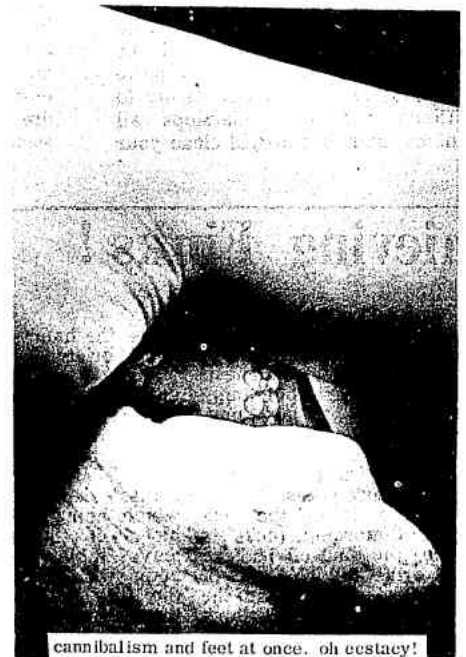
you haven't lived till you've cherished a foot



strictly for lady killers.



get your girl to jump on you. you might like it.



cannibalism and feet at once. oh ecstasy!

As a special service to readers WORONI this week presents a factual and comprehensive guide to Deviations Fetishes and Obsessions.

The fetishes have been arranged in ascending order of sophistication for the home handyman to follow in easy step-by-step directions.

WORONI believes that this is a first in Australian educational journalism, and is justly proud to present an authoritative report at long last to the Australian public.

The simple and naive school of fetishism tends to lean strongly to the less dramatic and more easily obtainable fetishes. This includes armpits, navels, hair, boots, handbags, shoes, assorted leather and other portable apparatus. Most women possess all or some and may be seen during the fetish season with a minimum of effort.

For the discriminating connoisseur however, the more advanced fetishes include whipping, 'the helpless one', hairy bodies, strangling, stilettos (for the insertion thereof), and divers peculiarities. The intelligent young man may decide from the pictures what he would prefer to do, or have done, to see, to sniff, or to passively lust over.

* DON'T MISS THE WORONI FOOT, HEH, HEH, HEH.

Sport

Norths go West

In a match marked by loose mauling rucks and indiscriminate kicking, University won a glorious victory over Norths Rugby team. This was a great upset—although a close match was expected, not many people considered the 'varsity side could win. Norths had beaten them three times last year and had made the Grand Finals.

Of the new faces in team the most interesting was Tart, selected to play at lock. Tart shows the benefits of several seasons with Sydney University. His non-stop play wins him his position over heavier 'varsity players, although he gives away four stone to opponents.

Norths opened with sparkle: the backs looked dangerous, and the loose forwards made several crashing runs. Speculative line kicks and high punts gave the

'varsity fullback, Strang, a torrid time, but he responded with an almost faultless display. The A.N.U. backs could not capitalize on the possession the forwards gave them—North's blanket defence held out against the rather orthodox tactics they employed. Smith reverse passed to Border in the centres—and Border promptly crashed in a 'varsity player. This was the style of play, with forwards winning a feast of the ball from set play and loose rucks. Noel Haug was looking mean in the loose and Tait and McKay were running well.

Strang hoisted the flags with a magnificent goal from 40 yards. Shortly after, Fingleton showed a clean pair of heels to sprint 30 yards to the line after a quick heel and snappy handling by the backs. It was

all University now and the backs gained confidence as the forwards tightened play. Smith in the centre was placing with precision low kicks for the wingers. Another breakthrough took play down to Norths line. Palethorpe attempted clearance rebounded from a green jumper, and Bill McLennan did a slow roll of joy as he dived lovingly on the ball to score. Strang came into prominence with a fine conversion from the touchline.

Norths mounted a series of counter-attacks on the Uni line only to be repelled in turn by solid defence by the backs—particularly Border—and a defensive touchdown by Whitlam, that bastion of the forwards.

Full-time came slowly as both teams played themselves to a stand-still.

A NEW PARTY

Continued from page 7

acity of purpose doubtless merits reward, but not in Federal Parliament. Allied to this is the ALP's unfortunate air of anti-intellectualism and its suspicion of people who have ability, ideas and vision.

We could see no hope in either of these organisations: they seem dangerously out of touch with contemporary ideas and highly resistant to change.

PUBLIC RESPONSE

The publication of parts of our manifesto in the Press brought an immediate response from all over Australia. We have received encouraging and thoughtful letters from graziers, housewives, nurses, businessmen, engineers, professors, printers, teachers, house-painters — almost every occupation and Party affiliation is represented.

In our brief manifesto we stressed the need for a fresh approach based upon plain-speaking, honesty and social realism. We avoided using such jargon as "Left" and "Right" in the belief that these labels are now largely meaningless. Our appeal is directed to everyone who is interested in getting things done now and in planning for the future.

Many of our policies are still being argued out and we plan to issue a number of leaflets

setting out our ideas on Party organisation and economics (these are available now), education, foreign policy, defence, health and social services, transport, national development and housing. We cannot hope that everyone will agree about everything but there is clearly widespread support available for a Party which will carry through progressive policies with vigour and intelligence.

FUTURE PLANS

Our immediate aim is to get our ideas circulated and discussed as widely as possible. We will shortly establish Branches in each State so that energetic and able people can go ahead with building up support and seeking out suitable candidates for the coming elections. We feel that the Australian Party will appeal widely to all those who are looking for integrity, realism and vision in politics. The people of Australia can no longer afford to tolerate dullards and incompetents in Federal Parliament while there is a whole Continent to develop and a swiftly changing world to confront.

We invite you to come forward with your support and so help to get political life on the move once again. We will gladly send further information: P.O. Box 965, Canberra City, A.C.T.

Sport on the Library Lawn (cont'd)

Continued from page 7

between 25 per cent and 30 per cent join sports clubs, apart from the number of students who just want to keep fit. There is an urgent need for gymnasium facilities so that students can carry out individual exercises or games that can be played quickly—say between lectures, during the lunch hour and immediately after the lectures are over. The provision of indoor squash and basketball courts, table tennis, badminton, volley ball, judo, weight lifting and other facilities on a site proximate to the centre of undergraduate activity is an urgent necessity. More land must be put aside for future sporting needs (ovals, cricket nets, club rooms, etc), in order to keep the A.N.U. campus free from the crowded buildings as in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide Universities.

The Sports Union, though lacking funds, has shown an unimaginative approach in drawing the Councils attention to the need for more and better facilities. It seems to have been concerned more with handing out travel grants to football and other clubs, than contributing towards a co-ordinated plan for the present and future sporting needs of the A.N.U.

Industry has contributed large amounts to sport in American high schools, colleges and universities, so why not here. Our A.N.U. sporting facilities are laughable when compared with a large American high school of 2000 pupils. Students have not been vocal enough in past years to press for better facilities. Protest now through your sporting clubs, etc, at the inadequate sporting facilities at the A.N.U. A co-ordinated effort is now needed to express undergraduate disapproval of the administrations failure to appreciate the need for more adequate facilities. Maybe the National Workout would be a good time?

BOOKING OFFICE

A miscellany of what's on in town

MUSIC

The Bobby Lamb Show, Canberra Theatre, April 26, 8.15 pm.

St Matthew's Passion, Canberra Choral Society, Canberra Theatre, April 30, 8.00 pm.

National Eisteddfod Finals, Canberra Theatre, May 7, 7.00 pm.

National Eisteddfod, Canberra Theatre, May 8, 2.00 pm.

THEATRE

Berioska Dance Company of Moscow with the Russian National Orchestra, Canberra Theatre, May 2-4, 8.15 pm.

ANU Revue, Childers Street Hall, May 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 8.00 pm.

CINEMA

CIVIC: From Russia with Love and Dr No. April 25, 26, 27, 28, 7.30 pm. One Spy Too Many, April 29-May 1. The Reward, Dingaka, May 2, 3. Made in Paris, May 4, 5.

CAPITOL: The Silencers, April 22-26. Kiss Me Stupid, April 27, 28. One Spy Too Many, May 6-8. The Reward, May 8.

ANU FILM GROUP: Volcano, Thursday, April 28, Physic Lecture Theatre, 8.15 pm, The Battle of the Sexes, Thursday May 5, Physic Lec 8.15 pm.

Film Festival, Canberra Film Centre, The Playhouse, May 6-9, 8.00 pm.

CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICES

SCIENCE SOCIETY

DANCE

April 29th
UNION 8 PM

THE RECONVENED A.G.M.

of the ANU Students' Association will take place on
Wed 27th April, 1966
Upstairs in the Union at 1 pm

AGENDA:
General Business John Stephens, Secretary, ANUSA

NATIONAL ASIAN STUDIES FACULTY ASSOCIATION

SYMPOSIUM ON ASIA TODAY MAY 27-29

Speakers will include: Feith, Sikock, Spate, van de Veur
Conference fee (inc. accommodation at Garran Hall) \$10.00 See Mike Sawyer, Garran Hall, ANU

POSITIONS VACANT

A.N.U. THEATRE GROUP

Anyone interested in producing play readings for the Theater Group at any time throughout the year should contact John Stephens, C/- SRC Office, or Gabrielle Hyslop, 811886.

ANU THEATER GROUP calls for applications for

Producer 2nd term play

Applicants should state qualifications, and supply a list of plays they would like to produce. Applications should be made in writing and should reach JOHN STEPHENS, PRESIDENT, ANUTG C/- SRC OFFICE By May 13, 1966

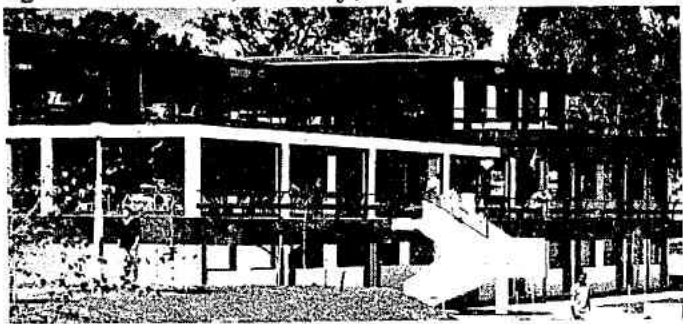
A.N.U. FILM SOCIETY

Thursday April 28th: VOLCANO "Images of quite apocalyptic splendor" —The Times
Thursday May 5th: THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES With Peter Sellers, Robert Morley.

PHYSICS LECTURE THEATRE

WANTED

People to make some money selling advertising and subscriptions for Woroni. Apply at Woroni office, or leave name at SRC office



UNION NEWS

Why Queue Up?

Use the Upstairs Coffee Lounge!

As from the last week the operation of the Union Private Dining Room has been temporarily limited to a small area in front of the now empty bar and the rest of the area is used for the purposes of a coffee lounge.

Service is available continuously between 9.00 am to 2.00 pm and 3.00 pm to 7.00 pm. The Coffee Lounge sells a variety of items primarily sandwiches at the same price as the refectory. Some other prices of food which requires special preparation etc are higher. If you wish to be served quickly do not queue up at meal times in the Refectory. If you are inclined to enjoy the better comfort afforded on the top floor, give a try to the Coffee Lounge.

If you have ideas for further improvements in the area, leave a note for, or contact the Union Secretary. Suggestions are welcome.

We ask you for your advice

The Board has considered the most advantageous use of the area between the Union Shop and the Woroni Office. It intends to establish a valuable additional service to those already in existence in the Union. Primarily the establishment of service shops were considered which would fill some urgent need of members as well as provide a revenue in rentals without the necessity of Union investment.

The Board would welcome constructive ideas of members as to the type of service by which the majority will benefit most. If you have such ideas please submit them in writing at the Union Office for the House Committee's and the Board's consideration. This is an opportunity for members to express their preference regarding Union development. All members are requested to use this opportunity and have a direct hand in shaping the future of the Union.

Annual Union Dinner

All members are invited to attend the **Annual Union Dinner** to be held on **Monday, 9th May, 1966.**

Double tickets for members \$3.00; for non-members \$4.00.

Dress formal.—Sherry from 6.30 pm.

Tickets available from Union Office from Monday, 25th April.

MEAL SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

Buy a Red Spot Meal

At its last meeting the Union House Committee resolved to make available meal subscription tickets to members thereby achieving two aims—some reduction in the Union Food Prices and securing custom for the Refectory.

There will be two types of tickets available:—

TYPE "A" will be available from the beginning of the 1967 Academic year.

These tickets will be available most probably through the Student Administration Section of the University. The details of this type are being worked out.

TYPE "B" Concession tickets will be made available from the beginning of Second Term.

Initially only one price scale will operate but the question of having varied rates would be reviewed at the end of a complete term. These card type Concession Meal Tickets will be available in lots of not less than five (5) at the Union Office during normal office hours and the first tickets would be current right through second term. It has been envisaged that the validity of such individual bulk tickets would last right through the term in which they are sold.

The price of each ticket will be 45c per meal, entitling the diner to a main course chosen from courses costing normally 40c, plus a bread roll and butter costing 5c. and either a cup of tea or coffee at 6 or 8c. Main courses to choose from will include grills, stews, fricassees, braises, chinese dishes, steak and kidney pie and salads. Three vegetables would be served with each meat dish at no extra cost. In the case of each meal, a saving between 6 and 8c. would be made.

Concession meals would be clearly marked on the menu board for the convenience of diners. These will be called **RED SPOT MEALS** and members will be free to select any of the Red Spot Meals both during lunch and evening meal time.

The service will operate five days a week. Diners will, of course, be permitted to choose meals from the available main courses below the 40c. mark as well. However, since such a selection will mean no saving, it is hardly advantageous.

This method was devised to assist members within the Union's means to make available main courses, tea or coffee and a bread roll with butter at the cheaper rate and

it is sincerely trusted that members will take advantage of it.

When diners have made their selection they are asked to pay the cashier with the meal ticket, therefore the service will also be faster as no change is required to hold up the queues.

The Board hopes that the **RED SPOT MEALS** and the **MEAL CONCESSION TICKETS** will be a success both by providing cheaper and faster meals to members and by securing a steady refectory turnover.

COMING EVENTS IN THE UNION

Tues, April 19: 12.10 to 1.00 pm Newman Society Mass 7.30 to 8.30 pm S.R.C.	Meetings Room Meetings Room
Wed, April 20. 12.10 to 1.00 pm Newman Society Mass 7.30 to 11.00 pm ANU Bridge Club 8.00 to 11.00 pm Union Night O.S.A. Symposium 8.00 to 11.00 pm ANU Psychology Society	Meetings Room Upstairs Dining Room Meetings Room
Thurs, April 21. 12.10 to 1.00 pm Newman Society Mass 1.00 to 2.00 pm ANU Sailing Club 6.30 to 7.30 pm Evangelical Union 7.30 to 9.30 pm ANU Choral Society 7.30 to 10.00 pm National U. Caving Club	Meetings Room Committee Room Committee Room Music Room Meetings Room
Friday, April 22: 12.10 to 1.00 pm Newman Society Mass 1.00 to 2.00 pm ANU Public Speaking Society 1.00 to 2.00 pm Evangelical Union 5.00 to 6.00 pm Church of England Group—Service	Meetings Room Committee Room Meetings Room Committee Room
Sunday, April 24: Time to be advised ANU Bridge Competition	Coffee Lounge
Tues, April 26: 12.10 to 1.00 pm Newman Society Mass 1.00 to 2.00 pm Evangelical Union 8.00 to 11.00 pm ANU Theatre Group Make-up Demonstration	Meetings Room Meetings Room Meetings Room
Wed, April 27. 12.10 to 1.00 pm Newman Society Mass 7.30 to 11.00 pm ANU Bridge Club	Meetings Room Dining Room
Thurs, April 28: 12.10 to 1.00 pm Newman Society Mass 6.30 to 7.30 pm Evangelical Union 7.30 to 9.30 pm ANU Choral Society	Meetings Room Committee Room Meetings Room
Friday, April 29: 12.10 to 1.00 pm Newman Society Mass 1.00 to 2.00 pm ANU Public Speaking Society 5.00 to 6.00 pm Church of England Group—Service 8.00 to 1.00 am ANU Science Society Dance	Meetings Room Committee Room Committee Room Both floors
Sunday, May 1: Time to be advised 9.30 am to 12.00 S.C.M. Services	Coffee Room Dining Room

THE UNION SHOP Now Open Union Building, Lower Ground Floor

AVAILABLE IN THE NEW SHOP:

Gowns for hire
Stationery
Sporting Equipment
Stamps
Toilet Requirements

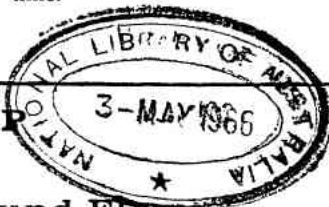
Cigarettes and Tobacco
Dissecting Sets
Drawing Sets
Geological Hammers
Greeting Cards

Dry Cleaning
Shoe Repairs
Slide Rules
General Canteen Ware
Writing Equipment

SECOND HAND BOOKS

BOUGHT & SOLD

SPECIAL PRICES FOR MEMBERS. COME AND BUY! YOU WILL BENEFIT BY SUPPORTING YOUR OWN SHOP.



WORONI

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